

## ROOSEVELT DUBBED STRICTLY ORTHODOX

Views on Tariff Show Him  
Standpatter, St. Louis  
Papers Say.

## REACHES ILLINOIS TO EXPLAIN STAND

Former President to Push on Into  
Indiana to Defense of  
Beveridge.

By JOHN SNURE.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 12.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Peoria at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and will remain here until 11:30 tonight, when he will head for Indiana, where he will endeavor to save Senator Beveridge from falling into the clutches of the Democrats, and where there will be the most intense political interest in what he will say.

Compared with yesterday in St. Louis, with its wild auto dashes, the colonel's flight, and half a dozen speeches, this was a comparatively quiet day.

The Roosevelt special passed through Alton, Granite City, Springfield, and other points in Illinois on the way to Peoria, and at these points the former President made brief speeches from the rear end of his car.

Colonel Roosevelt was up bright and early and experienced not the slightest ill effects from his extremely strenuous visit to St. Louis. His voice is not troubling him much, in spite of the hard work of the last several days. He is feeling in excellent shape for the opening of the New York campaign Friday.

### Discusses Tariff.

In Peoria Colonel Roosevelt's principal speech will be at a dinner given him by the Knights of Columbus. On arriving he went to the country club for luncheon, and then to the house of Archbishop Shahan.

In view of the feeling in the West over the tariff plank and some of the other features of the New York platform, the colonel is extremely anxious to have his views on tariff made clear. For this reason he will schedule his speech what he had to say at the St. Louis Coliseum last night on the subject of tariff. In this he spoke for a tariff commission, for the protection of the tariff, and for the abolition of favoritism and special privilege in dealing with duties.

### Called Standpatter.

He said before the speech he thought this could not fail to be understood by those that wanted to understand, but when the colonel awoke this morning he found that the leading Republican morning newspaper of St. Louis, the standpatter organ of Missouri, represented him as having made an "orthodox" speech on tariff. The leading Democratic paper, the organ of the reactionary end of the Democratic party in the State, announced "Roosevelt Flies to Standpatters."

Missouri standpatters were not pleased over the attention Colonel Roosevelt showed Governor Hadley, a progressive, and over the warm commendation he gave Hadley in his Coliseum speech last night.

In his speech last night the colonel referred to the "unholy alliance between Tammany and Wall Street." This is a forerunner of much that will be heard from him along the same lines when he gets into the New York campaign.

He is expected to attack Dix as the candidate of Tammany and Wall Street and hammer on the charge of such an alliance.

In speaking at Springfield, the colonel fired a shot at corruption, apparently laxative in mind once more the political conditions in Illinois, and the election of Senator Lorimer. He said that when it came to corruption he recognized no party lines.

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, met Colonel Roosevelt at Springfield. He got on the train and rode to Peoria, and they talked over political conditions in Illinois. A considerable crowd was gathered at Springfield, and the train remained there a few minutes while the colonel spoke.

## ROOSEVELT IN AERO WORRIES AVIATOR

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—All St. Louis is talking today of the aeroplane flight which Colonel Roosevelt made yesterday with Archibald Hoxey, the young aviator now flying at Kinloch Park.

Indeed, there has not been anything in the aeronautic world for a long time that has so engrossed the attention of the public here as this flight of the former President.

Aviator Hoxey has been besieged for opinions of the flight, of descriptions of his sensations during it, and of the behavior of his distinguished guest. He tells his story as follows:

"Colonel Roosevelt's and my birthday are on the same date, October 27, which always has given me a friendly feeling toward him and strengthened my determination to take him up. So, when I was introduced to him by Mr. Lambert, I said to him, 'Our birthdays are on the same date, colonel, so you can trust yourself with me.'"

"After I told him about our birthdays he smiled. As soon as I saw his smile I knew I had him."

"Mr. Lambert then said he envied me. I then said: 'Here is your chance to share it with me.' He replied, 'No.'"

"Sure," I answered.

"The colonel said, 'All right, let's not make too much fuss about it while I am getting into the machine.'"

"Before I could step off the step of the automobile where I was standing, the colonel had his coat off and was getting ready to follow me. It seemed to me I was walking on air as I was crossing the hundred feet to get into the machine. I kept saying to myself, 'Now, Hoxey, no funny business when you get this fellow up, because if you spill him you can never square yourself with anybody.'"

### Roosevelt First

"Roosevelt bent me to the machine, and was crawling in among the wires when I got there. I had taken my seat and the Signal Corps boys had started the propellers, when Dwight Perrin, one of the newspaper boys, offered the colonel a cap, he being bareheaded at the time. I slowed the propellers, and when the colonel said all right I opened her up and we were off."

"I took the colonel around the first lap without looking at him. We were up about 150 feet when I felt the machine wobble a little, and turned around. I

## ALLEYS BREED DISEASE, SAYS HEALTH OFFICER

Dr. Woodward Addresses  
the Council of Jewish  
Women.

## SCARCITY OF BATHS IS ALSO DEPLORED

United Appeal to Congress for Relief Is Urged in  
Speech.

Coupling his declaration that the alleys of Washington are breeding places for disease with the suggestion that a united appeal for relief should be made to Congress, Health Officer Woodward yesterday discussed, with the utmost frankness, the deplorable conditions which are to be found in the alleys throughout the city.

His remarks were made at a meeting of the Council of Jewish Women, which is working energetically to better existing conditions and to have permanent improvements made by the enactment of laws.

"The want of means for a bath is undoubtedly responsible for much of the disease prevalent in the alleys in this city," said Dr. Woodward. "In all the 255 alleys in the city there is not a single tub that I know of in which one can bathe. Nor is there in the city a single public bath at which these unfortunate people can get clean. It is very important that we should have such a place here, and I sincerely hope one will be established on the site of Willow Tree alley."

"Let us get these poor people out of the alleys as soon as we can for their physical and moral benefit. Their physical welfare should really give us as much concern as their moral, because upon their physical condition their moral welfare largely depends. But while they are there good people are exposed to their houses, point out the filth and teach them how to be clean. In many of these houses several families are buddled together day and night. This is another cause of disease which ought to be eradicated."

### Name Suggests Conditions.

"As long as we have alleys bearing such names as 'Hog alley' I fear it will be difficult to persuade or compel the residents to keep their houses clean and tidy. I heard of one woman living in Hog alley who once asked: 'How can you expect better of people living in Hog alley? Why don't you give us a better name for our street? Such names as this, when applied to streets or alleys, are obviously very unfortunate. They are a reproach to the residents

saw Roosevelt waving his hat to the crowd in the pavilion seats."

"The noise from the propellers was so terrific I had to yell with all my lungs when I said, 'Be careful, colonel, don't pull any of those strings. The value cord was directly over his head, and the engine would have stopped had he pulled it a little. He turned to me and smiled broadly, showing his teeth, and said, 'Nothing doing.'"

### Interested in Warfare.

"By this time we had circled over toward the Dreadnought, and I heard him shout 'war,' 'army,' 'aeroplane,' and 'bomb.' The rest of the conversation I could not catch, but the colonel was eyeing the smoke curling from the Dreadnought with the keen eye of a man who saw the real battleship that had been put out of business with a bomb."

"In another minute we were back to the starting point. I had carefully avoided flying over all objects, so that had there been any trouble with the machinery I could have glided to the earth without danger to the colonel."

"When we landed safely I felt as though some one had cut off the high pressure on my heart valve, and I was never so glad of anything in my life as when the Signal Corps boys' approach showed that we had come to a full stop."

"When the crowd gathered around us the colonel and I were separated for a minute or two, but he reached over the shoulders of several people and said: 'Hoxey, you're a little better, and I enjoyed every minute of it.'"

"The flight lasted 3 minutes and 30 seconds."

### VETERANS HAVE REUNION.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 12.—A small, but dignified, gathering of veterans was on hand today at the opening of the thirty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. The reunion program covers two days, and has as its leading feature an address by Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio.

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## Health Officer on the Dis- trict Alleys

In 265 alleys there is not a single  
bath tub.

It is important that there should be  
a public bathing place for the  
residents of alleys.

The death rate among infants in  
the alleys is fearfully high.

The names of many of the alleys  
are a reproach to the residents  
and tend to make them indifferent  
to their habits.

Members of Congress should be seen  
personally in behalf of legislation  
abolishing the alleys in the Dis-  
trict.

and tend to make them indifferent  
to their habits."

Dr. Woodward appealed to the members of the council to join hands with the health authorities in the effort to do away with the alleys altogether and thus get the inhabitants on the streets.

"We all ought to regard this as a civic duty," he said. "Both physical and moral benefits would accrue to the people, and the present high death rate among the infants would undoubtedly be curtailed considerably."

"The mortality rate in these places in the year ended June 30, was much higher than that on the streets. In the alleys it was 30.6 per thousand, while on the streets it was but 17.5. The death rate among the infants in the alleys was fearfully high. Four hundred and two colored babies out of every thousand died in the alleys, as against 236 on the streets. One hundred and seventy white babies per thousand died in the alleys compared with 115 on the streets."

### Urged to Co-operate.

Dr. Woodward informed the members of the council of the legislation recommended by the Commissioners for the distribution of the tax levy for the condemnation or purchase of certain alleys, and urged them to see the members of Congress personally to bring about the enactment of the same. They promised to do so. The women were very enthusiastic.

At the conclusion of Dr. Woodward's address Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, president of the council, stated that the members had been going into the alleys houses for two years and that they had found bad conditions. They succeeded, Mrs. Goldsmith said, in elevating several families to the streets.

Dr. Woodward was asked by one of the women whether there are any diseases in the alleys which are dangerous for children to play therein. His answer was that he had never heard of any, and that he was willing for his little ones to play in the sand.

## INDIANANS AWAIT ROOSEVELT SPEECH

Republicans and Democrats  
Alike Are Showing  
Interest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—The Senatorial campaign in Indiana promises to receive a new impetus tomorrow, when former President Roosevelt comes into the State and speaks in behalf of the candidacy of Senator Beveridge for re-election.

The Roosevelt speech is awaited with keen interest by Republicans and Democrats alike, though opinion differs radically as to the effect it may have on the contest.

The fight over the Senatorship has already developed into one of the greatest political campaigns in the State's recent history. On one side is Senator Beveridge, the progressive, the foe of Cannonism and Aldrichism and of a tariff which is "too protective," and on the other John W. Kern, twice honored by the Democrats of Indiana with the nomination for governor, and once the running mate of William J. Bryan on the national ticket.

Senator Beveridge is facing a difficult contest for all the elements of the Democratic party have united in an effort to crown the oft-times unsuccessful Kern with final success.

Many elements have entered into the campaign, but in the main it is the progressive tariff idea matched against the tariff-for-revenue-only plan. The liquor question figures in the contest in a secondary way, and will affect the outcome of the Senatorship because the Legislature elects the United States Senator.

In respect to the liquor question, it is a straight contest, with the Democrats standing for the elimination of the county option measure and the Republicans for the retention of it.

Mr. Kern has been charged with standing too close to Thomas Taggart, the long-time leader of the Democratic party in Indiana, and who met with defeat when the State convention disregarded his wishes and nominated a candidate for United States Senator.

But the Taggart alliance has been relegated to the background as the Senatorial campaign has progressed, and apparently it will have little or no effect upon Mr. Kern's chances of success.

He has the solid backing of practically all the prominent leaders of his party, including Governor Marshall, who two years ago carried Indiana by a majority of more than 15,000.

On the other hand, the Democracy, in Senator Beveridge, has a few words of its steel. He is popular and won the admiration of many when he stood out against the powers at Washington and voted against the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. He again won the admiration of many when he came back to Indiana, and, defying such old standpatters as James E. Watson and James A. Hendon, was organized the State convention to suit himself and adopted a platform to his liking.

## COURSES ELECTIVE SAYS SCHOOL HEAD

Wider Selection of Studies  
Difficult to Imagine, De-  
clares Official.

"Our high school courses already embrace the best features of the elective system. It is hard to see how a much wider selection could be offered than that already mapped out."

This was the statement made today by Assistant Superintendent of Schools P. M. Hughes, who has immediate charge of high schools, in regard to the plea for an extension of the elective system in Washington high schools.

Mr. Hughes statement follows an interview given by W. V. Cox, president of the Board of Education, in which Mr. Cox declared the student should be allowed a wider range for choosing subjects by Mr. Cox.

That Washington high schools were "preparing pupils for college, but not for their life work" and that some of the courses were "designed to make philosophers out of pupils rather than anything useful" were some of the charges aimed at the Capital's high schools by Mr. Cox.

### Wide Range Offered.

"A Washington high school pupil has about as wide a range for choosing what he wishes to study as one could well imagine," said Mr. Hughes today.

"In the first place he has the selection of a business, a scientific, and technical or an academic high school. Then, each of these high schools there is offered a wide range for selection. In the Central, Eastern, and Western High Schools four courses are offered, known as the classical, scientific, modern language, and history. The only subject compulsory in these courses is a pupil's choice of Latin and German and the other is made up of physics, chemistry, and biology. By the time a class in any of these divisions reaches the fourth year the pupils have subdivided into small groups, each taking the subjects needed to enter college or best suited to the field they will enter on leaving school."

Mr. Hughes pointed out that in the manual training school the selection was especially broad and that courses covering two or four years were offered in the third and fourth year of the last.

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Club members have the benefit of our Rebate Coupons. Each coupon represents one week of the Club's life. The 12 coupons represent the whole period. These coupons may be rebated by Club members, who receive a rebate of \$20 on each coupon paid in advance. Club members have the benefit of our LIFE INSURANCE feature. If a CLUB member dies before completing payment for the piano, all payments cease immediately and a receipt in full is given his family.

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## TEACHERS TO HOLD MEETINGS TWO DAYS

Teachers' meetings for all the seventh and eighth grade instructors in the city will be held today and tomorrow. The seventh grade teachers assembled this afternoon in the auditorium of the new Thompson School, where they were addressed by S. E. Kramer, director of intermediate instruction, and Prof. A. T. Stuart, superintendent of schools.

Mr. Kramer will meet the eighth grade teachers tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the same place, and the superintendent will address the meeting.

The question of blinks for the public school buildings, over which there has been considerable difficulty, owing to the inability of the secretary of the Board of Education to get the draft shades recommended by the Health Department and by the art authorities, has been settled.

Secretary Hine is experimenting with a double blind, a dark section for the lower part of the window, and a light colored section for the upper part. It is proving satisfactory, and probably will be put into general use.

Pupils in the high schools will be made acquainted with the police regulations of Washington.

Harry Hine, secretary of the Board of Education, today received a number of copies of the regulations from Major Richard Sylvester. Each high school will be supplied, and through the principal, to the pupils, with a copy of the leading regulations.

Special attention will be devoted to the sections dealing with the pupils' conduct in the school, and they are likely to transgress during their lunch and recess periods.

## How She Keeps Her Baby Healthy—Test Free

An easy way for any mother to raise sturdy children

So far back as the memory of man goes every mother has had her own peculiar ideas about how to keep her children healthy. But women are getting to agree on the main point more and more, and that is that it is of first importance to keep the little one's bowels open.

From the bowels comes health or sickness. Unless a child is born diseased it can be kept healthy, and made to grow to vigorous maturity, if the bowels are kept free and pure in infancy and childhood. It is the main point for the mother to look after. The amount of rumbling and playing a child does keeps its bowels moving naturally, but there comes a time when they overeat or eat something that does not agree with them, and a laxative is absolutely necessary.

Don't wait until matters get worse—give a laxative at once. What laxative are you going to give? Stewed fruit and things of that kind? No, not when the child is really constipated. Give a scientific laxative, a formula based on forty years of experience with children. Such a laxative is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which does not harm the system, but gives relief in these emergencies. It is the mainstay of the children, of Mrs. J. R. Whiting, of Lena, Wis., Mrs. Chas.

H. Reicher, Richmond Hill, L. L., and numerous others.

Don't give pills, tablets or strong cathartics, for the child doesn't need it. Go to your druggist and buy a fifty cent or one-dollar bottle of Syrup Pepsin. It is mild, gentle, free from gripping and exactly suited to the needs of infants and children. If you want to try it before buying write Dr. Caldwell and he will send you a free sample bottle. He has sent thousands such bottles to mothers.

Dr. Caldwell does not feel that the purchase of his remedy ends his obligation. He has specialized in stomach, liver and bowel diseases for over forty years and will be pleased to give the reader any advice on the subject free of charge. All are welcome to write him. Whether for the medical advice or the free sample address: Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 708 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

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Graduate work is encouraged, and seminars work is arranged for hours convenient to such students. Members of the bar and others who have received a baccalaureate degree are admitted to the advanced courses in Canon Law, the Department of Civil Law, and the courses in Jurisprudence (philosophical, historical, and comparative).

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## FIRE ROPES AT REFINING PLANT

Firemen at Portsmouth En-  
deavoring to Save Oil  
Tanks From Flames.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 12.—Fire of an unknown origin which was discovered in Portsmouth cotton oil refining plant about 2 o'clock this morning is threatening to wipe out many blocks of the manufacturing center of that city.

Firemen were battling with the flames since the alarm was turned in, but at 11 o'clock the fire had not been put under control.

Three huge tanks containing several thousand gallons of oil were threatened by the flames, and the firemen spent all their time preventing the fire from spreading to these, knowing full well that no possibility of saving the manufacturing center could be hoped for if they exploded.

As a result of the concentration of their labors on the tanks, the entire refining plant was leveled to the ground, the damage being estimated at \$12,000.

At 11 o'clock the firemen said they did not believe the flames would spread to any of the large buildings in the neighborhood, although a number of smaller buildings had been destroyed.

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